For the above purpose it is proposed to take up Pilot Projects under the Technology Mission in 50 districts during the Seventh Plan. The total expenditure on these projects in this Plan is likely to be about Rs. 150 crores which will be funded from the Plan outlays under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP).

During 1986-87, 11 Pilot Projects will be taken up in the districts given below:—

Sl. No.	State	Name of District
1	Rajasthan	Barmer
2	Gujarat	Kutch
3	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua
4	Karnataka	Gulbarga
5	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool
6	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram
7	Haryana	Gurgaon
8	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur
9	West Bengal	Bankura
10	Meghalaya	West Khasi
11	Mizoram	Aizwal

It is expected that safe drinking water would be made available to these projects areas during the Seventh Plan.

Sprinkler Irrigation System

*172. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sprinkler irrigation system has been in use overseas specially in USA and has been tried out successfully at our R&D Institutes like IARI, NDRI and Agriculture Universities;

(b) what had been the reports and assessment made so far in this regard and whether these are part of Lab to Land Transfer of Technologies Programme;

(c) if so, how many States, were covered by sprinkler system in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(d) whether it is a fact that Haryana is embarking on the sprinkler system for arid areas as reported in Economic Times dated the 14th October, 1986; and

(e) if so, whether other arid zones like Andhra Pradesh are likely to be covered during the Seventh Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI G. S. DHILLON): (a) Yes, Sir. The sprinkler irrigation system has been in use very extensively in many countries including USA, West Germany, France, Netherlands and USSR. Several field studies have been conducted at IARI, New Delhi and in some State Agricultural Universities. However, in National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal this system has not yet been introduced.

Large scale and wide spread adoption is not feasible due to high installation cost and its specific utility for light soils undulated lands and

high value crops.

(b) No, Sir, it is not an integral part of Lab to Land Programme. However, it has been undertaken through operational research programme at Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur. The studies have revealed that sprinkler irrigation is one of the efficient systems of water use for the arid areas and for crops like wheat, long gourd, round gourd, watermelon and also for giving life saving conservation irrigation to crops like pearlmillest, cowpea, moongbean, clusterbean.

The overall efficiency of the system has been found to be 82 per cent compared to 30—45 per cent in surface irrigation, enabling irrigation on more than twice the area with the same amount of water.

(c) During Sixth Plan, the Ministry of Water Rescurces has provided central assistance of Rs. 268.89 lakhs to 9 States (Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana Rajasthan and Tripura) under the scheme for various water saving devices including sprinklers.

(d) Yes Sir. Haryana is laying lot of stress on the propagation of sprinklers irrigation system in the arid areas of the State. Till March, 1986, 17608 sprinklers sets have been installed at the farmers' fields.

(e) Yes, Sir, during the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 58.50 lakhs was released to the State of Andhra Pradesh as central assistance for installation of sprinkler by the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Ltd. However, this amount could not be utilised by the Corporation and is under consideration for revalidation during 1986-87.

Widening gap between irrigation potential and utilisation

*173. PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a widening gap between irrigation potential and its utilisation in the country;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have set up any agency to monitor and bridge this gap; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) The gap between the irrigation potential created and utilised has increased marginally and was reported to be about 6.95 M. Ha. by the end of the VI Plan period.

(c) and (d) The Command Area Development Programme under operation has been stepped up in VII Plan. for bridging the gap by providing infrastructure and extension facilities in 132 projects.

Sale of DDA flats by allottees

*174. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ownership of flats of Delhi Development Authority is transferable on sale by the original allottees, if so, what is the procedure and conditions thereof;

(b) whether a large number of applications from allottees of DDA flats for transfer are pending disposal with the DDA at present and if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what are the reasons for the delay in disposal of these pending applications?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) The DDA allows transfer of flats on sale by the original allottee on payment of 50 per cent of the unearned increase in the value of